

January 1999

An Unscheduled Pest Control Newsletter for Navy and Marine Corps
Activities served by Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

State of NorthDiv's Pest Management Program

More than a year has passed since the LantDiv pest management program was consolidated at NorthDiv, and a lot has happened. Board-certified entomologist (BCE) Jeff Davis missed six months of work for medical treatment. The good news is that he is healthy and working again. Diana McPherson-Bartlett is working almost exclusively on risk assessment tasks, but is available to pitch in on pest management issues when needed. She, too, missed a large chunk of time with medical problems, and will be rejoining us later this month. Despite these setbacks, program manager Steve Kincaid, BCE, has kept the program together. His boss, Harvey Shultz, BCE, the director of the Environmental Services Division, "forgot" to retire and filled in for Jeff doing some direct pest management field support for the first time in years. He enjoyed the renewed face-to-face contact with the activities we support.

We tried to get to know (at least on the phone) all our new LantOps and EFAMed-area clients. We would have liked to have visited every one of you, but had to settle for traveling to only 15 activities



NorthDiv's board-Certified entomologists pow-wow on FY 99 pesticide reduction strategies. From left, Harvey Shultz, Steve Kincaid, Jeff Davis.

(six of them overseas)--those of you with the most immediate requirements. Our goal is to visit each of our 58 client activities at least once every three years.

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Start 1999 Off Right With Pest Management Training

NorthDiv will host a pesticide applicator recertification and pest control quality assurance evaluator refresher (PAR&PCQAER) training course January 25 – 29 in Cherry Hill, N.J. (20 minutes from Philadelphia). No NorthDiv hosted PAR&PCQAER training course is scheduled for CY-00. Pesticide applicators and pest control quality assurance evaluators at activities receiving pest management support from NorthDiv, holding certificates that expire prior to December 31, 1999, should be enrolled. If you have not received the course notice, and believe you need the training, FAX, write, e-mail, or send a fast carrier pigeon to us now. You won't be bored; We offer 10 instructors, three exams, and one quiz.



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We encourage readers to view and/or download **GOTCHA** in full color at <http://www.efdnorth.navfac.navy.mil>



GOTCHA

GOTCHA

is an unscheduled publication of the
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Engineering Command
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Our primary target audience consists of Navy and Marine Corps people at activities in the Atlantic Division area of responsibility (LANTOPS, NorthDiv, EFA CHES, EFA Med and OICC Portsmouth Naval Hospital) who are involved with pest control management. These include, but are not limited to, activity public works personnel including pest controllers, grounds personnel and pest control quality assurance evaluators, personnel who oversee pesticide use on golf courses or natural resources programs including agricultural out-leases and forestry operations; personnel responsible for pesticide distribution (retail sales and self help) and personnel who inspect incoming preservative-treated wood products. The views and opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Department of the Navy. We invite your contributions, comments and questions. The Northern Division Environmental Department does not endorse the companies or products mentioned.

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Navy Pest Control Instruction Revised

OPNAVINST 6250.4B, "Pest Management Program," has hit the street. It's shorter than its predecessor because it encloses DODINST 4150.7, "DoD Pest Management Program" rather than parroting it. The instruction establishes three tiers of activity program reviews: Year one—self review; year two—paper review by the cognizant EFD/A; year three—on-site review by the EFD/A.



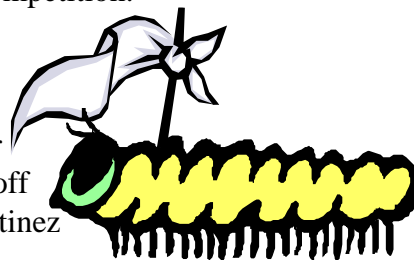
RACCOON RABIES

Don't get cocky because a raccoon die-off in your area seemed to put an end to a rabies problem. In Connecticut, raccoon rabies has become cyclical with die-offs occurring every three to five years. Stay vaccinated if you handle wild vertebrates. Instruct others not to feed the wild animals or pet wild animals that seem to be tame. The "Disney Syndrome" (petting wild animals) is unsafe- -you might even say goofy.

NEXT TIME, USE A FLYSWATTER

Since nobody was actually removed from the gene pool, the following incident qualified for only an honorable mention in the annual "Darwin Award" competition.

In Guthrie, Okla., Jason Heck tried to kill a millipede with a shot from his .22-caliber rifle. But the bullet ricocheted off a rock and hit pal Antonio Martinez in the head, fracturing his skull.



Methyl Bromide Still O.K. for Quarantine Operations

In October the Clean Air Act was amended to require the gradual phaseout of methyl bromide by 2005. But quarantine and preshipment uses are exempt, and a mechanism for emergency use has been added. If ordnance could be fumigated with methyl bromide to control snails, a major DoD quarantine challenge would be solved.

Pest Management Report-

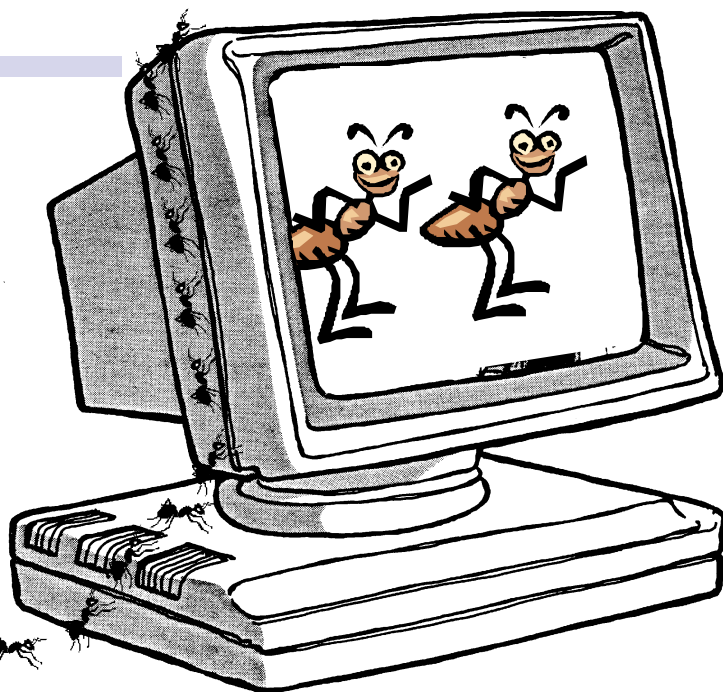
(Putting The Bugs into The System)

The Department of Defense has developed a new computerized pest management reporting format that will be mandatory sometime in the next year or two. The software program is called IPMIS (Integrated Pest Management Information System). It is part of the all-encompassing DESCIM (Defense Environmental

Security Corporate Information Management) reporting system that will, among other things, be used to track all hazardous materials used by the DoD (including pesticides).

Some feel that implementing IPMIS will be easier said than done. This is because many pest control personnel are neither on-line nor computer-literate. A very informal survey of a few select folks resulted in some frightening responses. For example, one thought that "surfing the web" meant "beachfront spider control." To another, "getting on the net" meant pulling the fish into the boat. And another expressed great anxiety about sharing the highway with those "new 5.2 gigabyte VRAM" MAC trucks.

Nevertheless, we at NorthDiv believe that IPMIS can be implemented at your activity without a great deal of stress. "How can that be?", you ask. Because, if we have to, we will instruct you **personally**. This is our "read" of the future: (1) The IPMIS software will finally become ready for release (debugged and thoroughly tested). (2) The office of the Secretary of Defense will issue a letter to all commands requiring implementation. (3) Because the letter says that you need it, you will get (or get the use of) a Pentium series computer that can handle the IPMIS software. (4) Then the clock will start ticking. We plan to help all our activity clients switch to IPMIS within the DoD implementation window, but as soon as practical. During the switchover period, we will conduct as many on-site



pest management program reviews as possible and, while there, will work with you on IPMIS. We will bring and install the software and show you how to use it.

There may also be regional IPMIS training sessions by either Navy personnel or a contractor at regional sites. We are pushing for a centralized technical support line that you can call for help, once you start using IPMIS. Those of you attending NorthDiv's 1999 training will see a program demonstration.

In all honesty, the program, though not yet user-friendly, is learnable. It is Windows-based, menu-driven, and contains many many, many fail-safes that should prevent data entry errors. Basically, if you can run other Windows programs, you can run IPMIS. If you don't believe us, call pest control supervisor Buck Long at the Naval Academy. He's been using IPMIS for a year and likes it.

IPMIS computerized record-keeping ***IS*** the future of DoD pest management reporting. But you can start using it anytime. If you consider yourself computer-illiterate, it's time to drag your sorry rear end into the Third Millennium. And the really good news is: IPMIS should be the only pest management reporting program you will have to learn for a very long time.

LYME DISEASE UPDATE

While generally not fatal, Lyme disease is a serious, debilitating disease that, left untreated affects victims for the rest of their lives. It is the No. 1 arthropod-transmitted disease in the U.S.A. Approximately 10,000 cases are reported annually, most from one of NorthDiv's areas of responsibility, the North Atlantic states. We are the nation's Lyme disease hot spot. We have the disease reservoirs (Bambi and Mickey) and vectors (ticks) in abundance. And urban sprawl has pushed the host (man) closer to nature, where the deer and ticks live. It's basically a math thing: Many vectors plus many reservoirs plus many hosts = many cases of Lyme disease.

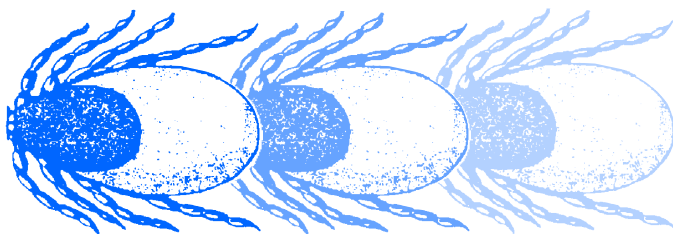
But what about the new human Lyme disease vaccine? Get vaccinated and stop worrying about lyme disease? Not exactly. Here are the facts; you choose: The vaccine is only about 80% effective after three shots are given over a year's time. That means you could be vaccinated and still get the disease. And the vaccine is not ready for children. Vaccinated individuals would always test positive for Lyme disease. Furthermore the vaccine does not protect against other tick-transmitted diseases such as human monocytic or granulocytic ehrlichiosis and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. These problems notwithstanding, 80% protection in an area loaded with Lyme disease might be better than nothing. See your physician.

Another piece of Lyme news is that treatment for "suspected" Lyme disease will probably be harder to obtain. In the past, apprehensive patients have successfully pressured doctors to treat for the disease without a positive diagnosis. Lyme disease is difficult to diagnose. Laboratory tests are unreliable, and symptoms mimic other diseases. A recent Yale University study revealed that Lyme disease has been significantly over-diagnosed and over-treated. Of the 209 patients studied, 60% turned out to be uninfected. Yet these folks averaged seven doctor visits, four blood tests, and 42

days of antibiotic therapy. As a result, doctors are much more hesitant to treat in our current managed health care system. Just to complicate matters a little more, of the 209 patients studied, 40% became depressed once they became convinced they had Lyme disease, even if they didn't have it.

Our advice continues to be: (1) Avoid tick-infested areas. (2) Don't get bitten by ticks. (3) Get ticks off before they can transmit the disease. (4) If you venture into tick country, use DEET repellent skin lotion and permethrin clothing treatment. (5) Blouse your socks around long, light-colored pants. (6) Most importantly, check yourself for ticks at the end the day. The Lyme disease spirochete is generally not transmitted until after ticks feed for 12 - 18 hours. So, if you remove ticks before you retire for the evening, the disease will probably not be transmitted. Remember to use tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible. Apply a slow steady pressure. Get comfortable. Proper tick removal may take several minutes. Since tick mouthparts are barbed like a fishhook, they aren't easily extracted. Just grabbing and yanking is likely to leave the mouthparts imbedded in the skin, resulting in infection.

Get to know the preventive medicine technicians stationed at your installation. They have been trained in conducting tick surveys and in tick prevention and control. They are also the folks who educate military families on tick avoidance.



Filling Pest Control Reporting Data Gaps

Expect to receive a "just do it" data call from CNO N45. Required will be any missing FY98 pest control data. The DoD Measure of Merit (MoM) calling for a 50% reduction in pesticide use from FY93 to FY00 is winding down. We think we are doing quite well, but we can't take credit for what we can't measure. The exercise isn't over till the last bean is counted. That includes, but is not limited to, in-house and contracted pest control, turf and ornamental pest control (includes golf courses and housing), industrial weed control (fences, runways, gravel lots), natural resources use of herbicides including aquatic weed control, small contracts, credit card pest control purchases, and self-help pest control (including clubs). COs should empower their pest control coordinators to collect this information not just for the data call, but to facilitate ongoing **complete** reporting. Spare your C.O. a CNO-generated "nastygram" and get that data into us now.

“GRASSHOPPER,” MEET GRACE HOPPER



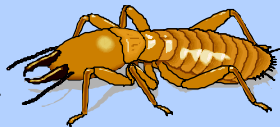
Visionary
Rear Admiral
Grace Murray Hopper

Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper, pioneer computer programmer and co-inventor of COBOL, is credited with coining the term “*bug*” when she tracked an error in an early computer to a moth trapped in a relay. Since then any computer glitch has been referred to as a “bug.”

We think we have spotted another computer bug. This time it is a clip art “*grasshopper*.” Has anyone out there ever seen a “grasshopper” with spindly legs, mouthparts designed for sucking plant juices, and dorsal abdominal projections (cornicles)? If so, quick -- call the Smithsonian -- you have discovered a new order of insects. We predict that the software company will debug their clip art by renaming the critter (It’s actually an aphid) during their next program upgrade.

Navy Termite Control Spec Revised

NavFac Guide Specification NFGS-02361D “Soil Treatment for Subterranean Termite Control” has superseded NFGS-02361C (09197):



EQUIPMENT UPDATE

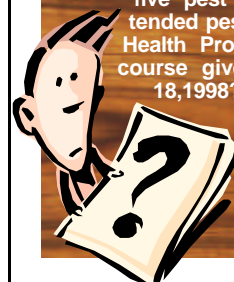
LECO Model 7000-011 no longer has an NSN number. The replacement model being checked out by the Armed Forces Pest Management Board, is a Grizzly/PDS (P/N 12208). The Grizzly has an 18 HP engine, precision delivery, and a poly tank.

Did You Know That...

the Canadian Food Inspection Agency says it will likely ban wooden shipping materials originating from China. Materials such as crates, skids and pallets that might harbor the Asian long-horned beetle, a wood-burrowing beetle so voracious it poses a serious threat to trees and even some agricultural products? (The Globe and Mail, Ottawa, November 2, 1998)

five pest control personnel from client activities attended pest control training at the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine — Europe course given in Landstuhl, Germany, September 14-18, 1998?

the Clinton administration has set a goal of studying more than 200,000 DoD jobs for possible conversion to contract over the next 5 years? (Federal Employees News



Our Best-Kept "Secret"

Activity pest control is undergoing a macro-change; you are going on-line. You will need access to a personal computer (PC) in order to prepare and forward your DoD IPMIS monthly pest control reports. But you can do so much more if you are on-line. Once on-line, the world of integrated pest management will be at your fingertips. Here is one example: Type in the internet address <http://www.afpmb.acq.osd.mil> to access the Armed Forces Pest Management Board home page. A partial list of the goodies you will find includes:

- ~ DoD Instruction 4150.7, "Pest Management"
- ~ Bimonthly newsletters called technical information bulletins (TIBs).
- ~ DoD list of standard pesticides and disposal equipment.
- ~ Numerous technical information memoranda (TIMs) typically are 10-30 pp. documents on a wide variety of pest management subjects.
- ~ TIM 39 "Guidance for Preparing DoD Pest Contracts using IPM" includes a detailed guide spec and a compendium of integrated pest management techniques.
- ~ Information of DoD pest management measures of merit (MoMs).
- ~ Links to other pest management sites, mostly universities.

Hot Pest Management Websites

<http://www.greenbook.net/free.asp>
Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for lots of pesticides.

www.afcesa.af.mil
(click on Products, then on "Technical Support", then on "Pest Management".) Includes the new Air Force BASH publication, AFMAN 91-212 and many other publications. Information, courtesy of the Air Force, on animal damage control.

<http://www.turfnet.com/>
Information on turf management.

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html>

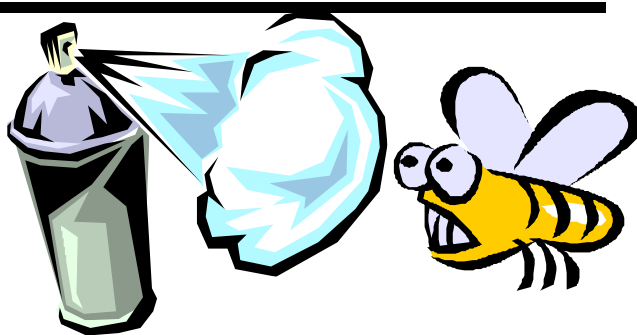
North Carolina activities looking for fire ant quarantine regs? Well, this is the site for you. (If you are not prepared to enter cyberspace, then leaf through the January 28, 1998 Federal Register. The entire law can be found in 7 CFR 301.81).

<http://www.eece.ksu.edu/~starret/KTURF/>
This website at Kansas State University may turn out to be a hot link for golf course managers. Developed by KSU civil engineer Steven K. Starrett and computer engineer Shelli K. Starrett, KTURF is an advanced computer program designed to predict pesticide and nitrogen leaching in the upper 20 inches of turfgrass given the soil conditions and watering regime of a particular course.

<http://www.chemfinder.camsoft.com/>
The CS ChemFinder web server is an Internet index that stores and provides information on chemical substances.

Poison-Free Aerosol Bug Killers

Victor is marketing several products that work by encapsulating insects in foam from a range of 15 feet. The product is not a poison and is exempt from EPA registration. It sounds as if this concept might work well for controlling (say) yellow jackets, but efficacy against roaches might be a different matter. Once again, we reserve judgment until we get some feedback from Navy users.



BUGGY WORD POWER

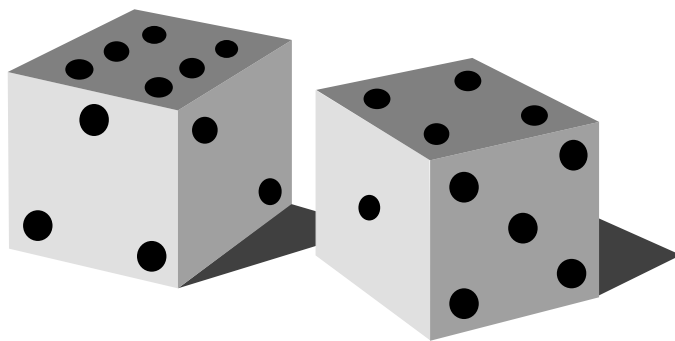
caterpallor (n.) - - The color you turn after finding half a "worm" in the apple you are eating.

arachnoleptic fit (n.) - - The frantic dance performed just after realizing that you've accidentally walked through a spider web.

beezebug (n.) - - Satan in the form of a mosquito that enters your bedroom at 3 A.M. and cannot be cast out.

NOTES FROM ENTSOC

Last year we decided to roll the dice and see whether Steve Kincaid could learn something at the Entomological Society of America's Annual meeting in Las Vegas. He came back with some interesting findings from presenters, several of which are bulleted for your consumption:



- One reason roach baits are better than sprays is secondary kill. When you use a bait, say Combat, roaches eating the feces of the adults that fed on the bait are killed.
- 100% of roaches that eat roaches killed by Maxforce die in less than two days.
- Starved roaches find baits in a matter of minutes
- Maxforce is the most attractive roach gel bait.
- Recruit (hexaflumuron) baits used **indoors** in Puerto Rico to control *Coptotermes havilandi* and *Hetrotermes sp.* were effective in four to six months. Sentracon baiting outdoors helps.
- Precise (0.5% spinosad), a naturally occurring material, kills drywood termites, but only if the wood is drilled and injected.
- The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 amended FIFRA. Increased testing requirements will add to the time and cost for manufacturers to register new pesticides. Labels will be more restrictive. It already costs \$100 million and takes 10 years to register a chemical pesticide. Biological pesticides can be registered in a year at a cost of \$200,000--an incentive for manufacturers to go the IPM route.
- Wettable powders such as Tempo WP work way better than emulsifiable concentrates to control roaches, on masonite, plywood, steel, vinyl and tile. (What else is there?)
- EPA proposes to ban the use of Phosphine within 500 feet of businesses and residences. They would also like to require fire, police and medical notification. (Attention NAVICP, Mechanicsburg, PA: railroad car clearance would be included.)

Reality Check for Bambi Lovers

Critter Control, a wildlife management firm, last spring provided 10 examples (below) of problems caused by the overabundance of Eastern white-tailed deer in the U.S. No letters please, because we love Bambi too. We do acknowledge, however, that society needs to find suitable alternatives to being overrun by deer.

1. Insurance companies expect to pay over \$1 billion in claims for 1.5 million deer/auto accidents in 1998.
2. Home owners will pay over \$250 million this year to replace flowers, vegetables, ornamentals and trees destroyed by these animals.
3. Last year motorists struck more than 68,000 of Michigan's 1.8 million deer.
4. In Bloomington, MN., the Police Swat Team sharp shooters are sniping deer in the parks.
5. In Gaithersburg, MD., developers hire consultants to cull herds before building new neighborhoods.
6. In Columbus, Ohio, wildlife managers are shooting deer with experimental contraceptives.
7. Deaths have occurred on Washington D.C.'s George Washington Parkway due to deer crashes.
8. Farmers lose crops to deer.
9. Twenty years ago there were 5 million deer in



North America; now there are at least 20 million.

10. More importantly, deer carry the tick that spreads Lyme disease.

Do You Have A Real Pest Management Plan?

You may have something named “Pest Management Plan” at your activity. But sometimes these documents turn out to be obsolete or are actually pesticide **use** plans, possibly written by a pest control contractor. Your plan is not really a plan unless it is a comprehensive, detailed, tailored, long-range document that identifies all pest problems, integrated pest management operations, historical information, and pesticide reduction (P2) opportunities and practices. It must conform to DODINST 4150.7, OPNAVINST 5090.1B and OPNAVINST 6250.4B. It will not satisfy DoD and Navy/Marine Corps policy unless it does the following:

1. Documents procedures for training and certifying pest controllers and training pest control QAEs, technically reviewing contracts, spill prevention/control and the medical department role.

2. Identifies a “pest management coordinator”, responsible to the CO, to ensure that - -

- ~ all proposed pesticide uses (includes herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc.) are submitted to NorthDiv for review/approval prior to procurement or prior to use by contractors.
- ~ pesticide use records are submitted to NorthDiv monthly for review.
- ~ contract documents specifying pest control operations or the use of pesticides are submitted in advance to NorthDiv for review.



~ the Pest Management Plan is signed by the CO, Public Works Officer, Senior Medical Officer, and a NorthDiv pest management professional.

3. Identifies in-house or contracted pest control programs and programs that use pesticides, including, but not limited to - -

- ~ control of pests in/around buildings including housing.
- ~ pest control in housing, possibly as a small part of a large, even BOS, contract.
- ~ self-help pest control in housing or elsewhere.
- ~ control of pests (including weeds) on grounds
- ~ mosquito “fogging.”
- ~ pre-construction termiticiding.
- ~ agricultural outleases (crops, forests).
- ~ golf courses, MWR, clubs.
- ~ tenant operations.
- ~ control of decay fungus (e.g. treating of utility poles with fungicides).
- ~ forestry and natural resources programs.
- ~ animal damage control including bird aircraft

(Continued on page 11)



Give Us A Zap - - And We'll Zap You Back

DoD pest management doctrine has no room for **outdoor** "bug zappers" or for **any** electronic or electromagnetic pest control devices. But well constructed, properly placed indoor devices that attract flies with ultraviolet light are allowed. A problem recently documented is that the electric shock that kills flying insects causes them to explode. Millions of bacteria on the legs and bodies of houseflies may scatter up to five feet. The solution: Keep the devices six feet away from food-handling surfaces, minimize air movement near them, and consider using the newer UV device that lure insects, stun them and drop them onto glue boards.

Pest Management Training

(Continued from page 1)

NorthDiv, with SouthDiv, will host a pest control technology course for quality assurance evaluators who oversee contracted pesticide applications and who have not previously received pesticide technology training. The course is tentatively scheduled for May 1999 in the Norfolk Va., area. A notice will be distributed at least three months before the course. DoD Instruction 4150.7I requires that contract surveillance personnel who oversee pesticide applications receive this training. Trained pest control QAEs protect their installation and personnel by learning modern, environmentally responsible pest management technology, pesticide compliance.

The Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center, Jacksonville, Fla., conducts initial pesticide applicator training and certification testing in March and September. Turf and ornamental category training requires two weeks. Certification training in turf/ornamental **plus** industrial, institutional and public health categories takes

a total of four weeks. If you can survive almost a month of learning, eating, sleeping, drinking, studying and living pest management, you deserve a Department of Defense certificate as an applicator of pesticides because you earned it through pure perseverance.

Need more information on pest management training? Call Jeff Davis at DSN 443-0567 (x176), commercial (610) 595-0567 (x176), FAX (610) 595-0555. We will help you to select the right course(s) for your needs.

Did You Know That...

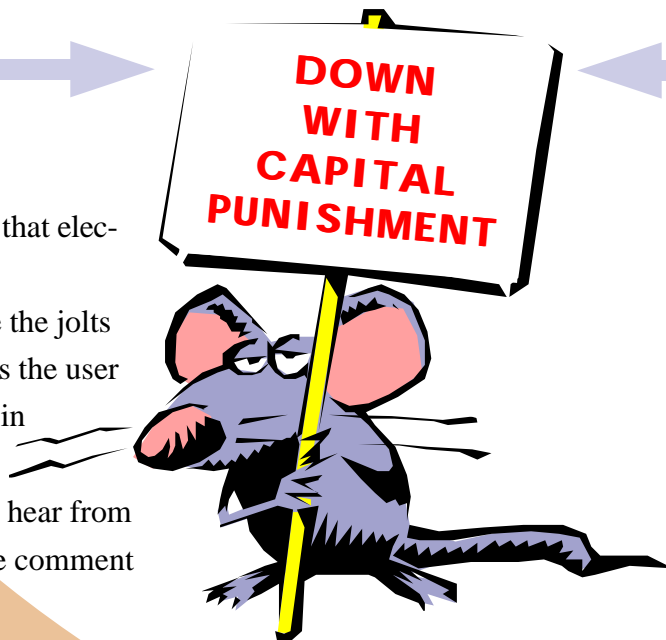


worldwide, termites outweigh people 10 to 1?

roof rats like to feed on snails and slugs?

Death Rowdent?

A company called AgriZap, Inc., markets a device that electrocutes rats and mice. Bait lures the rodents to an "electrocution chamber." Six C-cell batteries provide the jolts that do in the pesky critters. A monitoring system lets the user know (from a range of 100 yards) if there are rodents in up to eight "Rat Zappers." Does this technology sound intriguing or dangerous to **you**? We'll wait to hear from the Armed Forces Pest Management Board before we comment further.



HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME (HPS) WARNING

Hantavirus, contracted through respiratory exposure with the urine of field mice, is no laughing matter. And HPS is no longer a far-west disease. Through September 1998, some 196 cases were confirmed in 30 states. Two Pennsylvanians died of hantavirus last year, one an hour's drive from Philadelphia. The mortality rate is 43%, and the victims are typically young and healthy. Hantavirus is rare, but the consequences are dire. Protect

BATS IN THE BELFRY

Bats are a perennial problem at The Navy Training Center Watertown, N.Y. Radar-capable, aerobatic furballs were entering the unfinished attic of the historical old building through openings in the eaves. Some got into finished spaces, where they startled occupants. A few people were bitten while trying to handle bats - a definite "no-no." Droppings accumulated, mostly in the attic. The major concern: Pathogenic fungi could grow in the droppings.



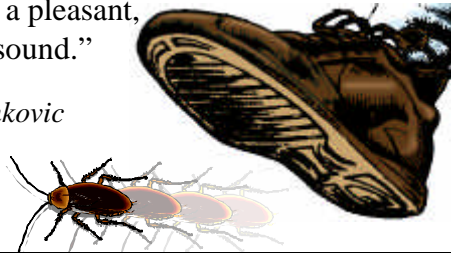
On very short notice, Harvey Shultz whipped up a specification for bat-proofing and cleaning up the building. A contract was awarded September 30, 1998 and the work completed soon thereafter. The key was to build the bats out with structural materials, allowing for safe egress of any remaining bats via custom-designed, one-way bat "valves," cleaning up the droppings, and finally disinfecting any contaminated surfaces.

Bat-proofing has to be very thorough, since some species can squeeze through cracks as small as 1/2 inch. Written into the contract was a complete inspection after one year, and a two-year warranty. Call Jeff Davis if you need a copy of the contract.

POETRY IN MOTION

"Some think the cockroach is a pest,
But that's the insect I like best.
I love the way they run in flight
When I turn on the kitchen light.
And when I squish them on the ground,
They make a pleasant,
crunching sound."

"Weird Al" Yankovic



IPM Wall Chart Available

It's handy. It's dandy. And it will look good on your wall. Mr. Bill Gebhart of the Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center has put together a wall chart comparing traditional pest control practices (pesticide use) with various integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. The chart is available in either spreadsheet format, on Excel 95, or in a hard copy format.

For a copy of the spreadsheet format, call the DOD Pesticide Hotline, DSN 584-3773 (Commercial 410-436-3773)

For maximum public relations, we recommend you hang a copy on the wall. Contact Mr. Gebhart at the following address to receive a (great, big) chart:

Mr. Bill Gebhart
Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
ECDET
Washington Navy Yard, Building 218
901 M Street SE
Washington, DC 20374-5063

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"This is deja vu all over again and again, and again, and again, and again."

(Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., on the need for passage of a fourth continuing resolution to keep government open while fiscal 1999 budget negotiations dragged)

Did You Know That...

- the early summer drought and the late-summer heavy rains produced mosquito populations rivaling anything even old-time residents can remember?

(Ken Olds, CHPPM, November 30, 1998)

- the DoD Environmental Security Board, formed by Ms. Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security, includes COL Don Driggers, USA, Executive Director, Armed Forces Pest Management Board? The others are the Chairman of the DoD Explosive Safety Board, and four SES members.

(Minutes, 157th meeting, AFPMB, February 27, 1998)



- more pesticides are used in New York City to kill urban vermin than are used in the state's biggest agricultural counties to protect crops?

They're Everywhere; They're Everywhere!

Sites Where Pesticides May Be Found on Military Installations

Attention, activity environmental coordinators and pest management coordinators! How many operations can you name on your activity that receive, store, formulate, apply or dispose of pesticides? We know of nearly two dozen that you could have. Please let us know if there are others. In the meantime, check out:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Public Works Pest Control Shops | 12. Railroad Cross Ties/Switch Ties and Bridge Timbers |
| 2. MWR Pest Control Shops | 13. Commissaries and Exchanges |
| 3. Golf Course Fairways and Greens | 14. Kennels and Stables |
| 4. Perimeter Fence Lines and Specialized Security Borders | 15. Ordnance Storage Bunkers |
| 5. Wood Structures (marine piling, decking, dimension timbers, bridges, bulkheads and watch towers) | 16. Earthen Containment Dams (fuel and food) |
| 6. Antenna Arrays (ground mats and poles) | 17. Swamps, Ponds and Streams |
| 7. Green Houses and Ornamental Plants (trees and shrubs) | 18. Food-Handling Facilities, Snack Bars and Coffee Messes |
| 8. Family Housing and Unoccupied Quarters | 19. Food Storage Areas and Warehouses |
| 9. Child Care Facilities | 20. Carpentry Shops |
| 10. Rights of Way (roads, railroads, electric power lines, natural gas pipelines, steam conduits) | 21. Out-leased Timber and Crop Lands |
| 11. Airport Runways and Aprons or Taxiways | 22. Paint Shops |
| | 23. Hazardous Materials Storage |
| | Are there other sites at your activity? |
| | 24. _____ |
| | 25. _____ |

According to FIFRA, disinfectants and cooling water tower chemicals are also pesticides, but they are not addressed by DoD as part of the pest management program (DODINST 4150.7).

Pest Management Plan

(Continued from page 8)

strike hazard (BASH) reduction.

- ~ uniformed units including SeaBees and Preventive Medicine units.
- ~ retail pesticide sales.
- ~ other pest control operations.

4. The plan should be consistent with the activity master plan, land management plan, spill contingency plan, BASH plan (for activities with air operations) and other applicable plans.

Per DoD 4150.7 and OPNAVINST 5090.1B, activities are responsible for developing pest management plans and updating them annually. EFD/A pest management professionals are responsible for reviewing plans and updates.

NorthDiv, on request, will evaluate your current plan. If required, we will work with you to determine how to update non-conforming pest management plans. Assistance writing plans and updates are available as a reimbursable service.

Additional information is available from Steve Kincaid, Head, Biological Sciences Branch at DSN 443-0556 ext. 170 or (610) 595-0556 ext. 170.

IT'S GREEK TO US

Thus far, most of the overseas work we inherited on October 1, 1997, has been accomplished via phone and e-mail, but we are slowly getting to know our OCONUS clients. Steve Kincaid has visited activities in Cuba, Italy and Iceland and is saddled up for a visit to Spain next month. Harvey Shultz visited two activities in Puerto Rico.

Eventually we will get to know all of you. And thank goodness for your bilingual talents. Otherwise how would we ever understand pesticide labels like the one below?

Chlorophacinone (χλωροφασινόν) 0,005%
 ΕΤΟΙΜΟΧΡΗΣΤΟ ΔΟΛΩΜΑ
 Έγγυημένη σύνθεση: Chlorophacinone 0,005% B/E
 Βοηθητικές ουσίες 99,995% S/B

ΕΤΟΙΜΟΧΡΗΣΤΟ ΤΡΩΚΤΙΚΟΚΤΟΝΟ ΔΟΛΩΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΟΙΚΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ
 Αντιπηκτικό τρωκτικοκτόνο,
 δραστικό εναντίον όλων των ειδών των τρωκτικών.

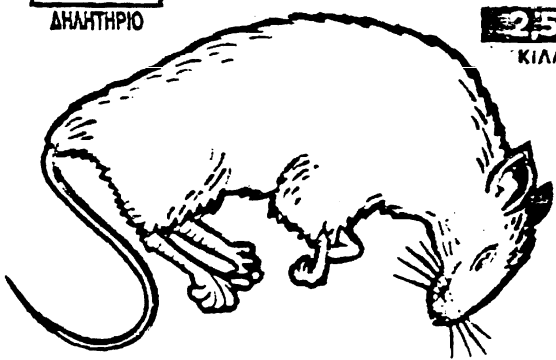
ΦΥΛΑΞΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΛΕΙΔΩΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΚΡΑ ΑΠΟ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ

Η ΠΩΛΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΕΤΑΙ ΜΟΝΟ
 ΑΠΟ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΩΛΗΣΕΩΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΩΝ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΩΝ

T+
 Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΕΤΑΙ ΜΟΝΟ
 ΑΠΟ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΜΥΟΚΤΟΝΙΑΣ
 ΠΟΥ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΑΔΕΙΑ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΩΝ
 ΣΕ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΗΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΧΩΡΟΥΣ ΑΠΟ
 ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΣ

ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΟ

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΟ 25 ΚΙΛΑ



ΑΡΙΘ. ΕΓΚΡ. ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΙΑΣ ΥΠ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΣ: 4012/27.08.81

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΗΣ: AGGRESS K. ΖΑΡΑΚΟΒΙΤΗΣ & ΣΙΑ Ε.Ε.
 ΜΑΤΣΟΥΚΑ 12, 163 45 ΗΛΙΟΥΠΟΛΗ

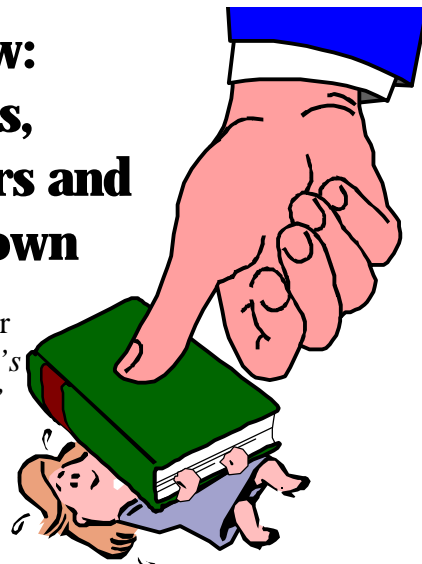
ΑΠΟΜ. ΕΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΔΙΑΘΕΤΗΣ
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 & ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟΥ ΕΠΕ
 ΓΡΑΜΜΟΥ 33, 163 / , ΗΛΙΟΥΠΟΛΗ
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ΑΓΡΟΖΑ

ΤΥΠΟΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ - ΣΥΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΗΣ Κ. & Ν. ΕΥΘΥΜΙΑΔΗΣ ΑΒΕΕ ΣΙΝΔΟΣ

Book Review: Two Thumbs, Eight Fingers and Ten Toes Down

Maria Rodale, in her book, "*Maria Rodale's Organic Gardening*," published in 1998, raises some valid points concerning chemical herbicides.



But unfortunately it was difficult to separate the good sense from the chemophobic hyperbole in the excerpt we read. The title summarizes Ms Rodale's position: "*Fourteen Reasons Why You Should Never, Ever, Ever, Use Chemicals Again.*" (Tell that to the millions of people who would starve without chemical pesticides.)

EPA PESTICIDE CANCELLATIONS

In July the EPA announced cancellation of 923 pesticide registrations because the holders did not ante up for reregistration. Manufacturers allow registrations to lapse for a variety of reasons, most tied to the bottom line. (And, let's face it, in business, the bottom line *is*, well... the bottom line.) To name a very few of the soon-to-be-departed pesticides, we start with the AZ registration of Dragnet FT Termiticide on terrestrial structures. Ditto, Altosid Liquid Larvicide on swamps (water treatment) in DE and NJ, Arsenal Herbicide on noncrop areas (foliar treatment), many formulations of diazinon, Vectobac-SB and Vectobac 24 AS (Biological Mosquito & Blackfly Larvicide, Imperial Sevin Brand Carbaryl Insecticide Dust, Bromacil 4G Granular Weed Killer, and Diquat-L Weed Killer 1/5 LB. Navy and Marine Corps activities can, with our concurrence, use up existing stocks of canceled materials and, should do so to preclude future disposal problems.

How Do You Stop a Charging Pest Control Official? Take Away His IMPAC Card



Navy and Marine Corps activities are relying more and more on IMPAC (credit) cards to procure facility services. And pest control is one of the many services purchased. Activities appreciate the speed and simplicity of procuring pest control with a credit card. Credit cards are useful for quickly addressing unexpected requirements at activities of all sizes. Small activities particularly appreciate the convenience of credit card purchases.

Operational people (credit card users) and acquisition people (credit card managers) need to know, however, that there are unique requirements inherent in the DoD pest control operations as described in DoDI 4150.7, "Pest Management Program," and OPNAVINST 6250.4B, "Pest Management Program." These requirements apply to all operations whether performed by station forces, formal contract, **or credit card purchase**. Activities using credit cards to procure services should be aware of the following:

- ~ Appropriate use of credit cards to procure pest control services must be described in the installation pest management plan.

The activity pest management coordinator must ensure that there is technical oversight of credit card pest control services, including:

- ~ Review by the cognizant command pest management professional prior to obtaining services.
- ~ Ongoing local technical oversight.
- ~ Monthly reporting of pest control services/pesticide use.
- ~ NorthDiv will review services procured by credit cards during routine pest management program reviews.

Activities with substantial pest control requirements, especially outdoors, should not rely on credit cards. These operations are more efficiently consolidated in a contract. The advantages are:

- ~ Coordination of the pest control program with other environmental programs by the activity environmental coordinator and pest management coordinator.
- ~ Activity oversight by trained pest control quality assurance evaluators (QAEs).
- ~ Input from NavFac pest management professionals on specifications, items for bid, and quality assurance standards.
- ~ Increased opportunity to achieve DoD pesticide reduction goals through use of particularly qualified pest control companies.
- ~ Reduced possibility of pesticide misuse, accidental poisoning, and environmental insult.

SPLendor IN THE GRASS

Opponents of chemical lawn spraying compare the practice to smoking cigarettes in public. Many nonsmokers will not tolerate the disease risk that comes with second-hand smoke. The parallel argument is that people who crave cosmetically perfect lawns have no right to expose their neighbors to chemicals that some feel contain potential carcinogens.

The town of Chelsea, Ontario, is considering banning cosmetic use of herbicides and insecticides on lawns. Offenders would face fines starting at \$1,000. If citizens wish to spray because of allergies or because their lawns are being destroyed, they would have to apply for a \$10 permit.

NorthDiv stands slightly right of center on this one? EPA tells us that lawn chemicals, used in strict accordance with approved labels, pose no unreasonable risk to people, pets, wildlife, surface and sub-surface water. And magnificent lawns at parade fields and headquarters buildings express pride in America. But the



jury is still out on long-range effects of lawn chemicals. And quality of life is not compromised by a little chickweed and clover.

Military families who wish to chemically manicure their lawns may do so as long as they use EPA-approved pesticides and strictly conform to label instructions.

DoD Pesticides and Pest Management Material

Stuffed in the envelope with this issue of the Gotcha are copies of the October 8 revision of the "DoD Pest Management Material other than Pesticides Listing" and the October 7 revision of the "List of Standard Pesticides Available to DoD Components and all Federal Agencies." A few things you should notice: Besides the usual assortment of sprayers and dusters, we found some more unusual items. Included are 13 different pheromone traps for stored products pests and two propane guns for repelling birds.



Check out some of the newer items on the DoD pesticide list such as: 20% DEET / SPF15 (Sunset) repellent / sunscreen; Combat (fipronil) Quick Kill Cockroach Bait Stations in two sizes, Maxforce (fipronil) Ant Baits, Delta Dust (deltamethrin), Census Rodent Indicator Bait Blocks, Tebuthiuron - Diuron granular herbicide, Merit (imidacloprid) granules, Demand (lambda-cyhalothrin), Conserve (spinosad), and Heritage (methyl azoxystrobin) fungicide.

State of NorthDiv's Pest Management Program

(Continued from page 1)

In FY98 we supported nine claimant environmental compliance evaluations. We completed 13 activity assistance visits, wrote six pest management plans, revised eight others, wrote six pest control contracts. We have received non-expiring funds (thank you) to develop pest management plans at four locations. That work is under way.

Let's talk success stories: The NorthDiv-supported activities are looking good when it comes to meeting the DoD pest management measures of merit (MoMs). Eighty-seven percent of our clients have a pest management plan in place. Plans have been made to upgrade the weaker ones. Ninety-nine percent of the pest controllers in our AOR are certified in accordance with EPA and DoD standards. And pesticide use in our AOR has decreased approximately 42 percent since 1993.

The regional pest control contract, written by Jeff for the Public Works Center, Washington, D.C., was awarded. Harvey chaired the technical evaluation board for a source selection. PWC was in a position to select the best value even if it wasn't the low bid. When we examine this contract we may be looking at the future of the Navy pest control contracts. A firm truly practicing (not just mouthing) urban integrated pest management was selected. The contract provides services to seven activities in the beltway area, so far successfully.

Harvey is working on evaluating a Patchen Weedseeker at NSGA, Sabana Seca, P.R., and possibly at NICP Mechanicsburg, PA. The weedseeker is an opto-electronic device that is mounted on an existing sprayer. It is designed to spray weeds with foliar-absorbed herbicides to achieve bare ground. The weedseeker recognizes plants and turns on very high-speed solenoid valves only when something green is present. Two-person jobs can be done by one person and a Weedseeker. We hope to cut herbicide and labor costs in half when treating gravel areas, crevices in hardstands (e.g. parking lots, taxiways) and perhaps even fencelines.

We have been proactive at the Armed Forces Pest Management Board, participating in committee work and attending three meetings a year. We wrote issue papers and have been able to elevate issues of impor-

tance to our clients that need a push from above. We are presently working on facilitating a meeting among experts from the board, the DoD ordnance community, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to develop a strategy for controlling snails on ordnance returning from overseas.

Our 1998 pesticide applicator recertification course in Maryland was a success. Sixty-three trainees are expected at our pesticide applicator recertification/pest control QAE refresher course in Cherry Hill in January 1999. We will also offer initial pest control QAE training in Virginia Beach, Va., in May.

The new DESCIM computerized pest control reporting system is just about ready for prime time. We are pleased that several suggestions we made were implemented by DESCIM. We will work with you to accomplish a smooth orderly transition from your current system.

Harvey wrote a (hurry up) bat control contract for the Navy Reserve folks so that they could re-open a center that had been shut down by bats. Researching the literature for this effort, Harvey really appreciated how helpful the Internet has become for busy pest management consultants trying to do their job well.

There is much more to report, but you get the idea. The meat of our program is unchanged: responding to the dozens of phone calls we get asking for assistance every week. When we pick up a ringing phone and you are on the other end, you become our most important customer.

ENTOMOTRIVIA

According to an AP item dated August 10, 1997, coyotes are a problem in Florida because they:

- a) kill livestock
- b) compete for prey with the endangered Florida panther
- c) eat watermelons
- d) all of the above

(d) incredibly, it's all of the above